



# TEN PRINCES WHO WOULD WED THE LITTLE GIRL QUEEN.

(Continued from Page Thirteen.)

On the other hand, the Queen's husband will certainly not be King in the true sense. It is probable that the Queen will follow the example of Victoria and give her husband the title of Prince Consort. That is a matter for future decision. Even if he were called King, his wife would still be the only sovereign.

The Prince Consort's position will be a somewhat anomalous one. Although he will have the second rank in the kingdom, he will have no real authority. In this respect an ordinary member of Parliament will be more important. If he is very tactful he may make himself an important personage in the kingdom, as Queen Victoria's husband did. If not, he will be a nonentity or a nuisance.

It has been said that Queen Wilhelmina's choice of a husband is very restricted. Yet, as far as she is able, she has shown a strong disposition to act according to the dictates of her own heart and judgment. Many a prince has visited her palace with high hopes in his breast, and gone away without them.

Her marriage will only be legal with the consent of the Dutch Parliament. Without this, all the churches in Holland could not make Queen Wilhelmina a wife. It is not likely that Parliament would permit her to marry a man not of a reigning family and a Protestant by religion. If she observes these two conditions, she will be practically free to exercise her own choice, guided by her mother.

The Queen's personal characteristics may now be noted. In appearance she is justified, she will make an ideal wife. Though not handsome, she is decidedly attractive. She has fair hair, a shapely, though slight figure, an open, kindly, sensitive face.

On August 31 she was eighteen years old and became legally of age. Her mother then ceased to be Regent and Queen Wilhelmina began to reign.

On September 6 she was enthroned in the New Kerk at Amsterdam. The ceremony was simple, but splendid. The young Queen here herself with wonderful grace.

"Sincerely an hour," says an eloquent eyewitness, "was occupied in the ceremony, which might well stand as a model in simplicity, dignity and solemnity for all great state functions. The impressiveness of it all came solely from the personality of the maiden who was its central figure. Yesterday she was a delighted girl, who enjoyed to the utmost her first taste of the sweets of power. She was unaffectedly glad that she was a queen. To-day she was a woman who already felt the weight of responsibility. The tone of her voice showed that she appreciated the burdens as well as the privileges of her station."

"Never before to-day, perhaps, has Queen Wilhelmina been a beautiful woman, but as she stood before the throne with uplifted hand, repeating in solemn, fervent tones the words of her oath of consecration to the Dutch people, she made a figure that was not only beautiful but noble and even imposing."

The royal insignia of the ancient House of Orange were used in the ceremony. The crown is of full gold, only the edges being polished. It consists of a crimson velvet cap inclosed in a circle set with sapphires and emeralds. The imperial arches terminate in sixteen points, eight of which are surmounted by large single pearls, and the other eight, bent toward the center and cross, are set with nine pearls each, which are graduated in size, the smallest being at the top.

The scepter is of heavily gilt silver, nearly three feet long, the top being fashioned like the abacus of a Corinthian column and surmounted by the globe and cross. The orb is also of silver heavily gilt and encrusted with brilliants and other multi-colored precious stones.

The sword of state is an ancient sword with crimson velvet grip and set with jewels. The royal standard is of white silk, with fringes and tassels of blue and gold, and is attached to a gilt staff. The standard bears the Netherlands coat of arms, consisting of two crowned lions supporting a shield, also crowned, with the motto underneath, "Je maintiendrai."

The royal jewels of Holland were stolen from The Hague in 1830 and taken to America. They were recovered in Brooklyn in that year.

The young Queen who enters on her regal career under such brilliant auspices is the daughter of King William III. She was born when he was sixty-three years old, and her mother was his second wife. The King had a very lively reputation in his lifetime, of which the less said the better.

From her mother, who was Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the Queen inherited good health, good temper and an admirable character.

In early youth, the Queen learned to be a good Dutch housewife. She is very accomplished. Horseback riding is her favorite sport. Painting is her favorite study.



HIDING THE TREASURE FROM THE BRIG "LARK" IN THE CAVE.

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The island where the treasure was so long secreted and but recently unearthed is situated about half way between the coasts of Africa and South America, in latitude 38 degrees, 17 minutes south, longitude 64 degrees 32 minutes east, and has been christened Summers Island. Here there was enacted several years before the Rebellion one of those exciting dramas of the high seas which make the pages of Marryat and Stevenson and Mayne Reid

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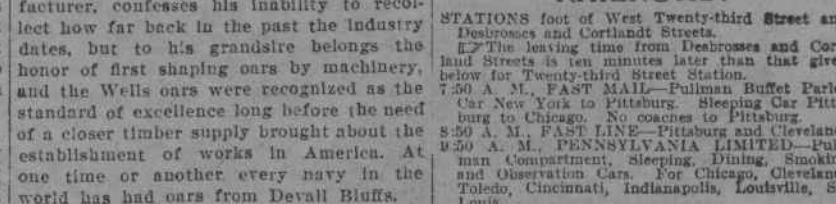
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An exploration of the island, which was made the next day, showed how small it was, and Captain Summers determined to reach the Tristan d'Arenha group, which he calculated were only about thirty-five miles to the north. So the captain and the mate set sail in the small boat and the crew in the larger one. The treasure was left behind, as the officers did not dare to let the crew suspect its existence. The boats were separated during the night, and the larger one was never heard of again, but on the morning of the second day the captain and Henderson sighted land, and finally reached the largest of the Tristan d'Arenha group. Here Summers caught the smallpox and died, and after several months' delay Henderson was picked up by a passing vessel and landed at New Orleans.

Henderson returned to Jackson and managed to save enough to buy the Lousia B. at New Orleans last January. He overhauled her and rechristened her the Rover. Taking along as mate, being a man upon whose courage and honesty Henderson could rely.

February 22 last the Rover started from New Orleans. Her departure and the purpose of it were noted at length in the New Orleans papers. The Lousia B. had formerly been the Frolic, one of the fleet of the Southern Yacht Club, and was a stanch

little vessel. On April 12 the Tristan d'Arenha group was reached. On April 14 Captain Henderson landed on the treasure island, and with his little trouble discovered by the aid of his charts the cove and the treasure chest. The latter had not been touched, and scarcely showed a trace of the years it had passed in the depths of the cove. Its contents were found intact. The wreck of the Lark lay undisturbed at the bottom of the cove.

One thousand dollars of the treasure was distributed among the members of the crew. The remainder was almost without incident, save for the fact that the Rover met baffling head winds and was over four months getting back to the United States, narrowly escaping capture by a Spanish cruiser on the way.

Captain Henderson landed at Philadelphia, where he deposited \$150,000 of the treasure, bringing the remainder home with him. This \$22,000 he has shown many people in proof of his remarkable story, which is confirmed in every detail by Mr. Thompson. He also has sufficient deposit in the Philadelphia and the most persistent doubter finally had to admit the truth of

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for the most. In 1858 he had just returned to the United States after a cruise to the West Indies, and in Philadelphia fell in with one Captain Summers. He said he was shipping a crew in his clipper-built brig the Lark, engaged in the fruit and spice trade with the West Indies and South America, and offered Henderson a position as mate. Henderson accepted the offer.

Just about the time the civil war was opening the Lark started homeward from a South American port, and ran into a violent hurricane, which blew her out of her course eastward and southward for over a week. During this time there had been no opportunity of taking an observation, and Captain Summers had no definite idea of his whereabouts. On the ninth day the weather cleared and an observation showed that the vessel was far out in the Atlantic, only about thirty miles south of the Tristan d'Arenha group. That same afternoon the lookout discovered an American cruiser steaming at full speed, apparently directly for them.

There were five times on deck when Captain Summers gave orders to put the ship about and try to run away. It was evident from the